

## Jean Paul Sartre hospitalised

S, March 20 (AP) — French philosopher Jean Paul Sartre, 68, was hospitalised last night with a pulmonary edema, a spokesman for his publishers, Editions Gallimard, said today. She said as of mid-day today, he had been told his condition had improved. But she had not been informed how serious it was. French News Agency said this afternoon he was in intensive care at the Broussais Hospital. It said the hospital would not be giving medical bulletins, at the request of Mr. Sartre's family. The Simone de Beauvoir has been the life-long companion of Sartre, and he has an adopted daughter. Associates said they had not reached either, and the hospital refused to confirm that he was patient. Mr. Sartre is one of the major figures in post-war French literature with his championship of existentialism. Pulmonary edema is a lung condition which strikes suddenly in persons with hypertension or heart weakness and in which fluid collects in the

# Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة تصدر عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الراي"

Page 5, Number 1313

AMMAN, FRIDAY MARCH 21, 1980 — JAMADI AWAL 5, 1400

Price: Jordan 50 fils; Syria 50 piastres; Lebanon 75 piastres; Saudi Arabia 1 riyal; UAE 1 dirham; Great Britain 25 pence.

## Regional Briefs

**IRAC, March 20 (R) —** An Iraqi convicted of firing at a religious procession and killing four people was executed today, the Iraqi News Agency reported today. It accused young Iraqis of having instigated the shooting at Karbala, 100 kilometres south of Baghdad, last November. Seven people, including women and children, were injured in the shooting, the agency said. It said the convicted man, Taleb Karim, had gone to Iran earlier last year and stayed at the spiritual home of Iranian leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini at Qom, where he worked for Khomeini's party. He had then been assigned to a unit in "Arabistan" (Khuzestan) for seven months, after he infiltrated into Iraq and committed his crime, the agency said.

**KHARTOUM, March 20 (Agencies) —** Khartoum University has closed indefinitely following student clashes in which one person was killed and 40 wounded, the official Sudan News Agency reported today. Exams, set for early April, have been put off until hostels attached to the university have been emptied. Students ordered home, the agency said. The clashes between right-wing and left-wing factions over student elections, which broke out on the campus yesterday after right-wing students lost their majority on the union council to the leftists.

**N, Lebanon, March 20 (R) —** Seven artillery shells hit Sidon, spreading panic and paralysing this normally bustling Lebanese port town. The shelling, the first on the town after a series of attacks on the suburbs, injured one person and caused some material damage. Schools were immediately closed and civil defence instructions broadcast to tell population to take shelter. Military sources said the shelling came from the south-order area, where Israeli-backed militia control a 10 kilometre wide strip. A militia spokesman said after an artillery barrage on Tuesday that there would be more attacks around Sidon if certain demands were not met. These included the establishment of a branch of the Lebanese University in the militarily-occupied zone, the entrustment of security in Sidon to the Lebanese army, and the closing of Palestinian offices here.

**IRAC, March 20 (R) —** Iraq today accused the United States of trying to stop it from gaining nuclear technology, the official Iraqi News Agency reported. In the first reaction by Baghdad to the U.S. move to sell Iraq a laboratory for handling radioactive substances, the agency quoted an Iraqi government spokesman as saying the U.S. was trying to impose a technological blockade around Iraq and the Arab Nation to keep it backward and subservient. The New York Times on Tuesday quoted administration sources in Washington as saying that Iraq could be a laboratory to extract enough plutonium to produce a nuclear weapon in a year's time. But the Iraqi spokesman said Iraq was strongly opposed to the introduction of nuclear weapons into the Middle East. Iraq had ratified the nuclear non-proliferation treaty and supported since 1974 United Nations resolutions calling for the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the area, he said. Both Italy and France have sold nuclear technology to Iraq. The New York Times report this week that had sold Baghdad equipment that could be used to manufacture plutonium was denied by a spokesman for the Italian nuclear energy commission.

**US, March 20 (R) —** The U.N. under-secretary for political affairs, Mr. Brian Urquhart, arrived here today to inspect United Nations Disengagement Observer (UNDOF) units on the Golan Heights, and to have talks with Syrian officials. He did not say what his talks would be about. Mr. Urquhart said he had visited the Golan Heights and had meetings with Lebanese and Palestinian officials, but gave no details. However, a government spokesman said that Mr. Urquhart's talks here might cover the tense situation in South Lebanon as well as on the Golan Heights.

**SA, March 20 (R) —** Sudan and Qatar today agreed that the region had to be kept clear of big power conflicts, the Qatar News Agency reported. The news agency, quoting Sheikh Ahmad Seif Al Thani, Qatar's minister of state for foreign affairs, said an agreement was reached at a meeting here of Sudanese President Jaafar Numeiri and Qatar's ruler, Sheikh Khalifa Bin Abdul Aziz Al Thani. The two discussed Arab and international issues and ways of strengthening bilateral relations, it said. President Numeiri, who had visited Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates and arrived here yesterday on his week-long Gulf tour, left for home.

**IRO, March 20 (AP) —** Gen. William Creech, Commander of U.S. Tactical Air Command, met today with Egyptian chief of staff, Gen. Ahmad Badawi. The official Middle East News Agency gave no details of the talks, but said they were within the framework of "technical and military" cooperation between the Egyptian and U.S. armed forces. Gen. Creech, who arrived here today for a five-day visit, is scheduled to tour several airbases in Egypt. One of his stops will be Luxor where Washington sources say some of the U.S. Air Force's most sophisticated equipment, two AWACS airborne communication centres. The U.S. and Egyptian air forces are reported to have staged joint exercises in Egypt in December, and the AWACS to use the Egyptian bases periodically. They are said to have been here two weeks when they conducted exercises with a U.S. task force in the Sinai.

**IRUT, March 20 (AP) —** The Lebanese Olympic Committee today decided to participate in the 1980 Olympic Games in Moscow. A statement said the decision was taken in response to a friendly invitation from the host committee. The brief statement made no mention of the U.S. call for boycotting the Moscow Olympics in protest against the Soviet intervention in Czechoslovakia. Lebanon usually sends weightlifters to the Olympics.

**IRO, March 20 (AP) —** Vincent van Gogh's "Poppies" was sold in Kuwait and has been returned to Egypt, Interior Minister Jawad Ismail told the official Middle East News Agency today. He said three Egyptians involved in the theft of the \$500,000 painting two years ago had been arrested, and they had informed police where it could be found. Last month it was reported that police had arrested the mastermind behind the robbery, Sabri Sama. He had told them his brother had smuggled the painting to Kuwait for safekeeping until a sale could be arranged. Mr. Ismail's statements did not clarify the details of the recovery. The painting, which was painted in 1887, is a one-by-two foot canvas showing a field of yellow and orange poppies in a dark vase. It was taken from a suburban Cairo museum which contains 394 other paintings and sculptures including works by French artists Paul Gauguin and Claude Monet. The agency said the painting had been returned to art experts who had verified its authenticity, but did not say when it would be returned to the museum.



Satellite picture issued Wednesday by the observatory at Bochum, West Germany, showing what seems to be a giant explosion near Tobruk, Libya. The observatory director, Dr. H. Kaminsky, says

the explosion may be connected to the Cyrenaica pipeline and that the trail of steam and dust covers an extension of 100 kilometres by 50 kilometres over the Mediterranean Sea.

## Waldheim warns of ME 'explosion' if U.S. uses force to free hostages

WASHINGTON, March 20 (Agencies) — U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim warned today that any attempt by the United States to end the Iran hostage crisis by military force would "create an explosion" in the entire Middle East.

"If you think you can solve this problem by force you are wrong," Dr. Waldheim told a news conference.

His statement followed a call by U.S. Senator Richard Lugar, (Republican-Indiana) for a naval blockade against Iran.

In addition to provoking political tensions throughout the Middle East, Dr. Waldheim said use of force by the United States would jeopardise the lives of the hostages.

Dr. Waldheim, who is here for a meeting with Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, said the crisis will end only through diplomatic means. Through "patience and perseverance," Dr. Waldheim said he was quite confident that the 50 American hostages will be released.

He said he was still hopeful that the U.N. investigating commission will be allowed to return to Tehran but that it is doubtful this could take place until after Iran's parliamentary elections.

Meanwhile, vote counting in Iran slowed to a trickle today, pointing toward further delays in a decision on the embassy hostages.

And at the Hague, the United States, appealing for an urgent International Court of Justice decision in the case, said it feared the hostages might be held "indefinitely...for a month or for a year or for a decade."

Final results in the elections

### Diplomatic blunder

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, March 20 (AP) — Great Britain's new ambassador to Uruguay, Mrs. Patricia M. Hutchinson, presented her credentials to the host government yesterday and publicly misspoke the name of the country to which she has been accredited.

After she presented her credentials to Uruguayan President Aparicio Menezes, she was asked by reporters if she had brought a message from Queen Elizabeth or Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. Mrs. Hutchinson said she had. Speaking in accented Spanish, the new ambassador to Uruguay said: "I am bringing a message of good will for the government of Peru and for the people of Peru."

When reporters called her attention to the error, she corrected herself and apologised, explaining that her first diplomatic assignment in Latin America had been in Peru several years ago. She made the remark following her visit with the president at the government palace and had gone to lay a wreath at the monument to national hero Jose Artigas in downtown Montevideo.

now are not expected until early April, and observers in Tehran said this virtually ensured that the second round of balloting would be delayed at least a week beyond the planned date of April 4. The second round will be held in districts where no single candidate won a majority in last Friday's first round.

Revolutionary leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini has said the new Parliament, or Majlis, must decide the fate of the hostages, and Iranian officials have said the decision would not come before mid-May. But delays in electing the Majlis can be expected to further postpone the decision.

The embassy hostages spent their 138th day in captivity today. "The signals which are now coming out of Iran suggest that the

detention of the hostages may continue indefinitely," State Department Legal Adviser Roberts Owen told the International Court of Justice in The Hague.

"No one in this courtroom has any way of knowing whether the Ayatollah Khomeini will continue to hold the hostages in captivity for a month or for a year or for a decade," he declared.

Sixty-nine Iranians were released from a Tehran prison today as the nation celebrated the new year.

The holiday, called Now Ruz, closed government offices for the next week and diverted public attention from the elections and the hostages. Ayatollah Khomeini had decreed an amnesty which freed the prisoners.

Modai to U.S. to discuss guarantee for oil supplies

TEL AVIV, March 20 (Agencies) — Israeli Energy Minister Yitzhak Modai said today he would visit the United States next week to discuss an American guarantee to supply Israel with oil in an emergency.

Interviewed on Israel Radio, Mr. Modai refused to be drawn on whether Israel would ask the Americans to supply oil in the near future.

An Israeli newspaper earlier reported that Israel intended asking the U.S. to fulfil its obligation, under the terms of the Israel-Egypt peace treaty, to guarantee Israel's oil supply in an emergency.

Mr. Modai said: "We have a range of common interests with the United States on energy matters...They include the American guarantee to supply us with oil in an emergency."

"It is clear that this will also come up for discussion. But to put it into effect or not...is a matter which needs very comprehensive discussions."

Mr. Modai added that the situation of Israel's oil supplies had not undergone any change for the worse in the past six months.

The agreement, which was attached to the Israel-Egypt peace treaty, provides for a steady American supply of oil for 15 years in case of an emergency shortage. It was made to ease Israel's reluctance to give up its Sinai oil fields to Egypt.

According to the Yediot Aharonot newspaper account, Mr. Modai is to ask Secretary of State Cyrus Vance to begin emergency oil supplies, on the ground that Israel cannot meet its energy needs.

The newspaper report said that the central reason for Israel's decision to activate the agreement now is the need to establish a long-term guaranteed oil supply, at a time when America itself is not facing a shortage. Israel also hopes to buy oil from America at lower prices than the spot-market,

## Explaining 'error' in U.N. vote Vance comes under hostile senate questioning barrage

WASHINGTON, March 20 (R) — Secretary of State Cyrus Vance came under a barrage of hostile questioning from senators today as he sought to explain the admitted U.S. error in voting for a Security Council resolution on Israeli settlements.

Appearing before the senate foreign relations committee, Mr. Vance reaffirmed that the mistake over the vote for the March 1 resolution, which was subsequently disavowed, was his and that he had accepted full responsibility for the misunderstanding.

Senator Jacob Javits, the senior republican on the committee and a firm friend of Israel, said he considered the incident an "unmitigated disaster for American foreign policy."

He said it had thrown the Arab-Israeli problem into confusion and alienated Arabs, Israelis, Egyptians, "and just about anyone else who could be alienated, including Europeans."

The hearing on the vote mix-up was arranged before the White House yesterday announced a major New Middle East peace initiative that will bring Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin to Washington for talks next month with President Carter.

Senator Frank Church, the committee chairman said the U.N. Security Council resolution in question was clearly inconsistent with the Camp David accords. He said U.S. approval of the resolution and President Carter's disavowal of it later had raised grave questions about the content and conduct of U.S. Middle East policy.

Senator Church asked whether the initial U.S. decision to vote for the resolution signalled a change in policy or was simply a bureaucratic blunder. "While it avails us little to assess blame, the committee addresses the question of damage done to our national credibility," he said.

Senator Javits said he hoped the hearing would bring out the "complete inconsistencies" between the reasons President Carter had given for disavowing the vote and a text of the resolution.

Speaking with emotion, he asked whether the United States was going to preserve Israel or "throw it to the wolves".

Mr. Vance said there had been no change in U.S. policy and said he and the president had worked harder for peace in the Middle East than for any other foreign policy goal.

He said U.S. policy had been unequivocal and long standing in viewing establishment of Israeli settlements on occupied Arab land as contrary to international law and an impediment to the successful conclusion of the Middle East peace process.

Explaining the sequence of events that led to the turnabout on the U.N. resolution, he said he had misunderstood the president and did not realise Mr. Carter opposed the resolution unless all references to Jerusalem were removed.

"I was mistaken and have accepted full responsibility for this misunderstanding," he said.

In Tel Aviv, United States Ambassador Samuel Lewis said today Israel should reduce its economic dependence on the U.S. to avoid being "subject to the vagaries of America's policy makers".

Addressing the Rotary Club, Mr. Lewis said that Israel's dependence on U.S. aid — which this year will top two billion dollars in grants and loans — caused frustrations both in Israel and in his own country.

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"Israel today is far too dependent on the United States for

Israel's good or for the good of the United States," he said.

"Some of your leaders have recently been saying that it is crucial that you regain your economic independence so that you are not subject to the vagaries of America's policy makers. I couldn't agree more," he said.

The United States earlier this year rejected an Israeli request for a substantial increase in aid due to the expenditure resulting from Israel's withdrawal from the Sinai Desert under the Egypt-Israel peace treaty.

Mr. Lewis went on: "Dependence produces frustration, frustration here because it is contradictory to the feeling of independence and achievement, frustration in the United States because, human beings being what they are, an American can easily believe that because we help Israel so much, Israel should do what we think best. And Israel frequently doesn't and we get frustrated."

## In meeting with Carter Israeli officials urge Begin to modify stand

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, March 20 (R) — Some Israeli government officials today urged Prime Minister Menachem Begin to modify his stand on Palestinian autonomy in talks with President Carter next month. The officials, who included cabinet ministers, told Reuters they believed that time was against Israel and that it could secure better terms before the American presidential elections.

One Israeli said: "The Americans will no doubt apply pressure on Mr. Begin at next month's talks in Washington, but they know the cannot go too far in a presidential election year. They will have no such inhibitions after the November elections."

The White House announced yesterday that Mr. Carter will meet separately with Mr. Begin and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat to attempt to resolve differences over proposed autonomy for Palestinians in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

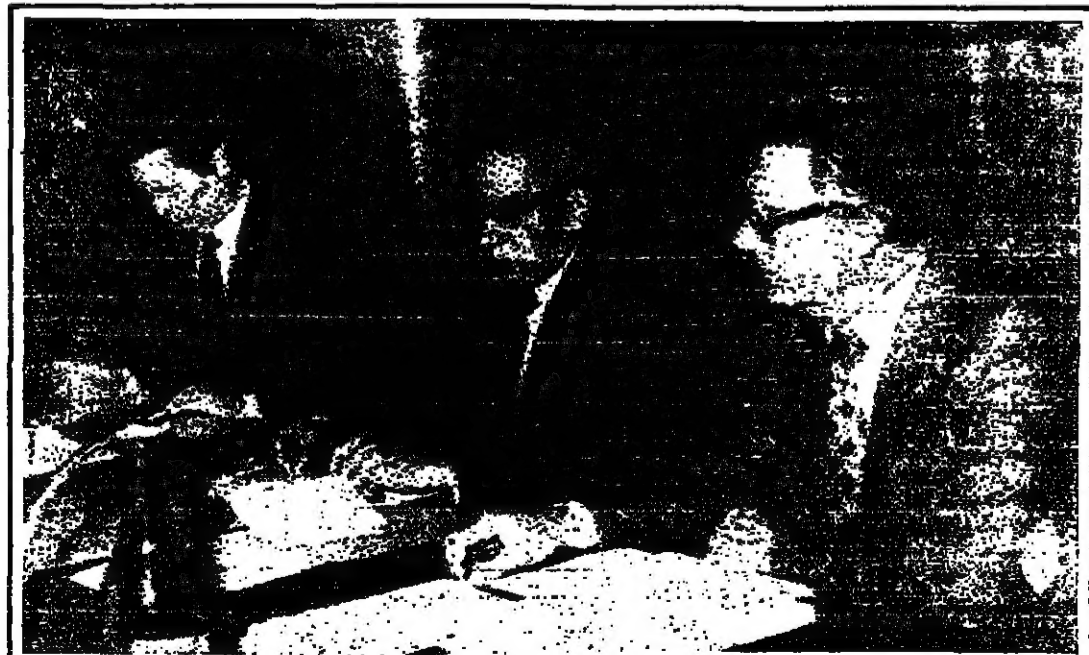
Another Israeli official said West European pressure was against Israel on the issue, but he added: "This is nothing compared with what will happen after the May 26 target date."

An official in Mr. Begin's office said today that the prime minister had been receiving a steady flow of advice from political friends and foes since the White House announcement.

Mr. Begin has given no indication that he is prepared to modify his position in his talks with Mr. Carter.

In Cairo, President Sadat said today he had accepted President Carter's invitation for talks in Washington next month because the U.S. president believed it would give momentum to the faltering autonomy talks.

Speaking to reporters before attending the weekly meeting of his ruling National Democratic Party (NDP), President Sadat said he welcomed the idea because last month's meeting in The Hague between Egyptian Prime Minister Mustapha Khalil and Israeli Interior Minister Yosef Burg made no progress on the crucial Palestinian autonomy question.



LJUBLJANA, Yugoslavia, March 20 (AP) — Yugoslav officials said today that President Tito's general condition remained unimproved despite an easing of some of his medical problems.

Doctors for the nearly 88-year-old president said his stomach bleeding had almost stopped and there were signs of abatement in a case of pneumonia first disclosed on Feb. 23. "As of today, we can not speak of any improvement in his general state," said government spokesman Tone Vahen. "We have to wait for another bulletin and see what happens."

Tito's doctors have been using an artificial kidney machine to keep him alive since at least Feb. 22. It is widely believed in Yugoslavia that they have also started using a respirator, although there never has been any confirmation. The

Yugoslav leader's care has been directed by his own eight-doctor medical panel. No foreign doctors are known to have been involved in his case since he entered the Ljubljana clinical centre on Jan. 12.

Yugoslav officials have had arrangements for Marshal Tito's funeral worked out for weeks and say that as early as January the running of the country passed out of the president's hands. The country has been run by the collective presidency. The AP wirephoto shows (left to right) Josip Vrhovac, foreign secretary; Milos Mincic, members of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Yugoslav League of Communists and Lazar Kolisevski, vice-president of the presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, during yesterday's session of the collective presidency.



# Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation.

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The Jordan Times is published daily except Mondays.  
Advertising and subscription rates are available from the Jordan Times advertising department.

## Spirit of Karameh

THE ARAB victory over Israeli aggression at Karameh twelve years ago today is memorable principally as the occasion when the myth of Israeli military invincibility was destroyed.

This is worth reflecting on this year because it is clear that the equally strong myth of Israeli political invincibility is likewise being fast eroded at present. In addition to commemorating the military success of the united Arab forces at Karameh a dozen years ago, Arabs today should also be contemplating how best to take advantage -- in the interests of the peace, justice and security for which we are struggling in the Middle East arena -- of the "demythification" of the Zionist state.

Karameh thus becomes much more than just a reassertion of Arab honour and dignity. It becomes a challenge. In truth, the setbacks which Israel's prestige has suffered in the past year may be attributed more to the aggressive and hostile actions of a fanatical and intransigent Israeli regime than to any great breakthroughs in Arab unity or coordination.

To be sure, the Arabs have sought to strengthen and project the consensus achieved at Baghdad and endorsed at Tunis against the removal of Egypt from the struggle against Zionism. Undoubtedly, great strides have been made in the past year in elaborating the Arab position to the rest of the world and in enlisting the support of Islamic and other Third World nations in the campaign against the Camp David conspiracy. There have been notable Arab diplomatic successes, particularly regarding recognition of the Palestinian struggle for self-determination.

But none of this would have happened as it did had it not been for the dawning awareness in the world, facilitated by the policies and practices of the Israeli government, of the racist, expansionist and colonialist nature of Zionism. The extent to which Arab efforts have hastened that dawning is regrettably counterbalanced by a basic lack of success in achieving the goals of Arab unity which we have set for ourselves. There will be fewer such psychological and diplomatic victories in future unless this unity is achieved and strengthened.

Karameh demonstrated how this unity can be applied successfully. And the likelihood of further Israeli aggression was not dispelled at Karameh. As His Majesty King Hussein warned only this week, the prospect of such aggression -- indeed, the reality of it -- is still with us. It will grow more menacing in the absence of a coordinated Arab response to the challenges facing us. That is why we should today rededicate ourselves to the spirit of Karameh.

## ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

MR. VIT: Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir has publicly put forward -- with his irresponsible terrorist mentality -- in his first speech before the Israeli parliament, the conspiracy of an alternative homeland in place of the right to self-determination approved by the world community for the Palestinian people. He has alleged that the "Arabs of Israel" have been granted Jordan for a state.

This conspiracy is not new, and has been confronted by Jordanians and Palestinians together. But to bring up this issue again in the course of the Israeli terrorist's address in European countries and while the autonomy talks are stumbling, means these countries will be prejudiced against Jordan's sovereignty and independence and against the Palestinian people's right to self-determination in their homeland.

This serious question places the other two parties in the Camp David group, the U.S. and Egypt, in a position of collusion with the plot part of which Mr. Shamir has disclosed, as in doing so he has exposed the true direction in which the Camp David accords lead.

Jordan with the awareness and allegiance of its people, and with the vigilance of the Palestinian people and their determination to hold on to their land, will always remain the bastion that will destroy any conspiracy against its sovereignty or the Palestinian right to self-determination. Jordan is the protector of Palestinian rights -- not their alternative.

COLUMNIST RAJA ELISSA comments in *Al Rai* on Thursday on the latest grant of U.S. aid to Lebanon, earmarked for the rebuilding of the South.

The devastated region of South Lebanon has long been and still is exposed to Israeli air raids, artillery fire and the attacks of its gunboats, the columnist notes. Those aeroplanes, artillery and gunboats used to demolish South Lebanon are made in the U.S. Moreover, they are provided gratis by the U.S. as part of its massive assistance of Israel, which will amount this year to \$2,800 million, that is one thousand times the American contribution to the reconstruction of South Lebanon, Mr. Elissa says.

In addition to this, the columnist adds, the American arms offered to Israel free of charge are intended for defence and not for purpose of attack and destruction. However the interpretations of the U.S., Israel and the whole world differ on the meanings of defence and offence, the plain truth is that the Israeli raids are of the type that makes necessary efforts to undo the devastation they have caused and the return of evacuated persons to their homes -- otherwise why has the U.S. donated funds for the rebuilding of southern Lebanon?

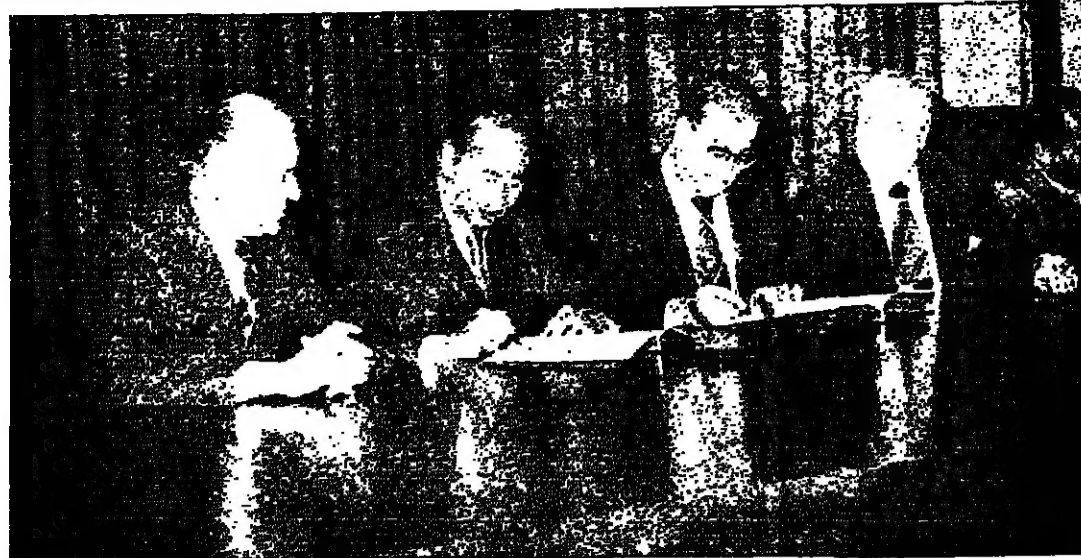
AL DUSTOUR: What does Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir mean when he says that the Palestinian problem is not the core of the Middle East conflict, when the whole world has become convinced that without the establishment of Israel and the eviction of the Palestinian people there would have been no Arab-Israeli conflict? Whom is Mr. Shamir trying to fool by "joking" that the Palestinians already have a state, namely Jordan?

Is he trying to convince the Palestinians? They have already made known their response to such talks with the only language that Mr. Shamir understands. The Palestinians have conveyed their response in South Lebanon, in the vegetable markets of Tel Aviv and in buses and refrigerators in Jerusalem. They have used every possible means to communicate to Israel their clear and simple message:

"We do not want a homeland other than Palestine."

Is Mr. Shamir trying to convince the U.S., Egypt, Europe or the non-aligned countries with this talk? All of these nations agree -- despite differences in their visions -- that the Palestinian homeland is in Palestine and not anywhere else. In fact there are people in Israel itself who cannot imagine that Mr. Shamir, the Pole, has the right to claim ownership of Palestine while denying this right to Palestine's own people.

The question remains, is why do Mr. Shamir and Mr. Begin talk in this obsolete language, incomprehensible to the world, about the Palestinians? The answer is simply that the Begin government is dying and there are voices in Israel -- even with the government itself -- calling for its dissolution and replacement with another government capable of living in the spirit of the twentieth century -- which is aware of what it does and says.



Signing the agreement for financial aid to Jordan's population projects is the UNFPA's Executive Director Rafael Salas (second from left) and, to his left, National Planning Council head Dr. Hanna Odeh.

## \$7m UNFPA accord signed

AMMAN, March 20 (JNA) -- The United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) is to grant Jordan \$7 million to finance the country's projects in the field of population activities, according to an agreement signed here today. The grant will finance health, education and statistics projects over the next three years.

The agreement was signed by the President of the National Planning Council, Dr. Hanna Odeh, and the visiting executive director of UNFPA, Dr. Rafael Salas.

Dr. Salas earlier met with Minister of Industry and Trade Ali Nsour to discuss the fund's contribution to the work of the department of statistics. Mr. Nsour briefed Dr. Salas on the general population census which was held in Jordan last November and on the department's methods of analysing the data.

Dr. Salas also met with Minister of Labour Omar Nabulsi to discuss UNFPA's contribution to Jordan's educational programme on population matters. A Labour Ministry source said it was agreed that the ministry will prepare a general outline of its projects and present its needs for the next four years to the UNFPA, which will assess the type and amount of assistance it will contribute to help meet them.

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## Today is Mother's Day

Friday, March 21, is Mother's Day.

Since the last Mother's Day, the country saw the birth of its first set of quintuplets.

Jordan has special cause to celebrate the occasion this year because Her Majesty Queen Noor is expecting her first child very soon.



## Land chosen for new courthouse in Zarqa

ZARQA, March 20 (JNA) -- A piece of land overlooking the Amman-Zarqa highway has been designated as the site for a new Zarqa courthouse. Minister of Justice Najib Irshaidat said today. Speaking at a meeting with judges at the old courthouse here, the minister said the new courthouse should serve the city until at least the year 2,000.

All construction designs are ready and architects have been instructed to commence with the final arrangements before the work starts this year, Mr. Irshaidat said. He added that a courthouse will also be built at the town of Ruseifa, which lies between Amman and Zarqa, to serve that city's citizens, who are now forced to bring law suits in Zarqa's courthouse.

He said the ministry has a plan to increase the number of judges throughout the country, and will work to raise the standard of law courts. During the meeting the

minister was also briefed on the various needs of Zarqa's courts.

## Latest Jerusalem seizure to bring Jewish population in Arab sector to 100,000

### OCCUPIED JERUSALEM

The Likud government's controversial decision to defy world opinion and seize 1,000 acres of land to build a new \$300 million Jewish suburb in East Jerusalem is seen by some Israeli commentators as the final stage in a battle for the Holy City which began with the 1967 war.

Writing in the English-language Jerusalem Post, Mr. Abraham Rabinovich, an acknowledged expert on Jerusalem's recent troubled history, said of Israel's

building policy: "At stake is the political character and physical shape of the city at the heart of the Middle East conflict."

It was on June 7, 1967 that Israeli troops captured the walled Old City of Jerusalem, which had been under Jordanian control for the previous 19 years. About three weeks later, the Knesset formally annexed Jordanian Jerusalem and a large rural area around it, the only territory to be annexed after the war.

Outside observers had no doubts that the annexation map was drawn along strictly strategic lines aimed at dominating the main approaches to the capital, while at the same time incorporating as few Arabs as possible. To this end, a dozen Arab villages subsequently found part of their territory inside the new Jerusalem boundary and part in the occupied West Bank.

The annexation tripled the size of "Israeli" Jerusalem overnight, but it was flatly rejected by the international community and the Arab states. As a result, the Israelis realised that they would have to settle Jews there in large numbers in order to establish their claim, a move which could not be achieved by large-scale expropriation, as little of the land was public and Arab owners would not sell voluntarily.

The success of the project in Israeli terms is demonstrated by the fact that about 60,000 Jews are now living across the "green line" in East Jerusalem, more than half of the area's 100,000-strong Arab population. Demographic experts calculate that by the time the latest suburb is completed, the total number of Jews living in the former Arab sector will exceed 100,000.

Israeli seizure of land in Jerusalem began in January, 1968, and continued at a rapid pace for the next three years, by which time about 30 per cent of the annexed territory had been expropriated. Among those worst hit were the 5,500 Arabs living in the Jewish quarter of the Old City, the last of whom was finally forced to leave earlier this month.

The largest expropriation order was signed in August, 1970, when more than 3,000 acres of land was seized at seven different locations, most of them on the rocky outskirts of the city. The new neighbourhoods subsequently built included Gilo, an ugly and imposing cluster of concrete apartment buildings now standing on the outskirts of Bethlehem. The expropriation was clearly

## Arab league is 35 years old today

AMMAN, March 20 (JNA) -- The Arab League celebrates on Friday the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Arab League, which has taken upon itself the unification of Arab ranks and the enhancement of Arab countries' political and economic potential to confront all challenges facing the Arab homeland.

The Arab League General Secretariat has prepared a special programme to celebrate the occasion. It includes an address by Secretary General Cheddi Klibi, in which he will take up the most important issues facing the Arab Nation.

The programme also includes the inauguration of an exhibition of books and paintings at Arab League headquarters in Tunis. There will also be an evening poetry recital, in which a number of well-known Arab poets will take part, a soccer game between Iraq and Kuwait and an Arab folk party.

The league's secretariat will hold a reception Monday evening, which will be attended by Arab foreign ministers who will be in Tunis for the 73rd session of the Arab League Council.

## Ajlouni sets up beautification team

AMMAN, March 20 (JNA) -- The Mayor of Amman, Mr. Isam Ajlouni, has ordered the formation of a special technical team at the municipality to be entrusted with beautifying the city's streets and its buildings' facades.

The mayor announced their move during an inspection tour which he made in the downtown area of Amman last night. He said the team will undertake the improvement of the condition of sidewalks and look into ways of raising the standard of public services and providing public lavatories and supervise the

maintenance of roads. At a meeting with members of the drapers' association, the mayor urged the merchants to keep their stores open past 8 p.m., at least on certain days, and proposed replacing the existing store doors with grills to help in beautifying the streets.

Today the mayor visited Jabal Al Nasr and met with the committee representing the people there. The Amman Municipality earlier had earmarked JD 500,000 to be spent on improving the general conditions in Al Nasr district.

## Jordan Weekly Calendar

(Week of March 21 - 27)

### EXHIBITION

CONTINUING: The photo and poster exhibition on "Advanced Technology" continues at the French Cultural Centre until the end of the month. This exhibition can be visited during regular hours daily.

### THEATRE

CONTINUING: The latest production by the Amman Players continues for two more nights at the Jordan Theatre. The play is Peter Ustinov's "Romanoff and Juliet" and curtain is at 8 p.m. Tickets costing JD 1 are available at all leading supermarkets and at the door of the theatres.

### FILMS

TUESDAY, March 25: The British Council presents the film of a play by Harold Pinter entitled "The Caretaker." The film is directed by Clive Donner and stars Donald Pleasance, Alan Bates and Robert Shaw. Starting time is at 6 p.m., and the film will be repeated on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Tickets reserving free entry are available at the desk.

... The Goethe Institute presents a film entitled "Flammen der Herzen" (1978), starring Peter Kern and Barbara Valentin. The story is about a Bavarian shopkeeper who wins a free trip to New York and goes there dressed in folk costume. He meets a girl of German origin, and they both go on to become the king and queen of the Oktober festival, only to find themselves at a loss as to what to do with the cow that they get as a prize. The film starts at 8 p.m., and is for adults only.

### DOCUMENTARY FILMS

In conjunction with the exhibition on "Advanced Technology", the French Cultural Centre presents a series of documentary films on that theme as follows:

-MONDAY, March 24: Starting at 5:30 p.m.: "Airbus", "Realite Concorde" and "Ariane".

TUESDAY, March 25: Starting at 5:30 p.m.: "Sur toutes les routes du monde", "Le pneu radial Michelin, champion du monde 1979 de formule 1", "Metamorphoses" and "Renault et Turbo".

WEDNESDAY, March 26: Starting at 5:30 p.m.: "Les outillages francais de materiel d'equipement electrique", as "L'industrie francaise de materiel d'equipement electrique".

THURSDAY, March 27: Starting at 5:30 p.m.: "Roissy, un aeroport pour l'homme", "Les halles de Paris" and "Le centre Georges Pompidou".

## Local News Briefs

AMMAN, March 20 (JNA) -- His Majesty King Hussein today called at army headquarters and met with the commander-in-chief of Jordanian armed forces, Lt. Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker. They discussed a number of subjects pertaining to the armed forces.

AMMAN, March 20 (JNA) -- His Majesty King Hussein today sent a cable of good wishes to Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba on the occasion of his country's Independence Day celebrations.

AMMAN, March 20 (JT) -- A report in the local press today quoted the French news agency Agence France Presse saying that His Highness Crown Prince Hassan will pay a 24-hour visit to West Germany next week. He will hold talks with government officials on Jordanian West German relations and issues of mutual interest.

AMMAN, March 20 (JNA) -- His Majesty King Hussein's two sons, Princes Abdullah and Faisal, today visited the Municipality of Amman and met with the Mayor, Mr. Isam Ajlouni. They familiarised themselves with various activities and public services and were briefed by the mayor on the municipality's plans for future programmes, particularly those pertaining to youth activities.

AMMAN, March 20 (JT) -- Iraq has requested Jordan's Agricultural Marketing Organisation to supply it with 16,000 tonnes of Jordanian oranges during the next two months, according to the organisation's Director General Mr. Mohammad Loubani, quoted by *Al Rai* newspaper today. Dr. Loubani said the order has been passed upon Jordanian exporters, who were requested to provide washed oranges packed in wooden crates.

AMMAN, March 20 (JT) -- The Prime Minister Sharif Abdul Husayn Sharaf, will make an inspection tour of projects in Aqaba next week, *Al Rai* newspaper reported today. It said that at the outset of the tour, the prime minister will visit the potash project near the Dead Sea on Saturday. He will be accompanied on the tour by the ministers of finance, industry and trade and transport, along with a number of other officials.

AMMAN, March 20 (JNA) -- The Development Bank Municipalities and Village Councils granted the municipal council of Sakeh in the Jerash district a loan of JD 10,000. The money will finance the construction of a local school.

AMMAN, March 20 (JT) -- An artillery shell exploded in a trading shop in Zarqa killing two persons and seriously injuring others. A story in the local press said the owner of the shop, Mr. Jaber Fares, 34, was using his latrine to work on shells used for military training when one of them exploded in his hands, killing him and another labourer instantly. Three other workmen in the shop were injured and taken to the government hospital in Zarqa for treatment. One of the injured is said to be Egyptian. Police are making thorough investigation.

AMMAN, March 20 (JNA) -- The Director General of the Public Security Directorate, Maj. Gen. Ma'moun Khalil, returned tonight after a 19-day visit to the United States and the United Kingdom upon an invitation from officials in both countries.

AMMAN, March 20 (JNA) -- Minister of Health Zuhair Malhas the Japanese Ambassador to Jordan, Mr. Fumiya Okada, explored ways of promoting cooperation between Jordan and Japan in health services. They discussed in particular sending a number of health ministry technicians and staff to train on Japanese medical equipment in Japan, a Health Ministry source said.

AMMAN, March 20 (JT) -- Minister of Transport Ali Subeihat the Greek Ambassador to Jordan, Mr. Constantinos Iliopoulou today explored cooperation between Jordan and Greece in transport. They discussed the possibility of sending Jordanians to Greece for training in maritime transport. The minister also today met with West German Ambassador to Jordan, Dr. Hermann Munz, to discuss cooperation in transport and West German assistance in developing Jordanian railways.

## LETTER TO THE EDITOR

### Shmeisani racetrack

Dear Sir:

Why is it that the Jordanian traffic police are so strict regarding some things and so lenient concerning others?

No one is allowed to park his car outside a shop down town without a policeman immediately arriving to make him move. Yet, one of the main streets in Shmeisani is used each evening as a racetrack and nothing seems to be done about it.

First of all, I blame the parents who are allowing their children to take the family car (or in some cases, their own car) and use it any way they see fit, with no supervision. Then, I blame our police who are aware of the situation, yet seem to do nothing about it. We, ourselves, have phoned them to complain and they, with great efficiency, have arrived in a matter of minutes. Therefore, they are aware of the problem, but haven't done anything to permanently eliminate it. If a police car would remain parked in front of the Mini-Golf entrance, the Jordan Tower Hotel, or Leonardo da Vinci Restaurant for about a week, I think that there might be a stop to it.

Not only do the drivers drive at top speed, squealing their tires, they also do spins in the road and have been known to race down both sides of this divided street with the one driver driving against the traffic! Another new popular invention is a special "back fire" on the cars which causes a loud bang sounding exactly like rifle fire. The first evening we heard this my children were very frightened until we went down the road and discovered their new trick!

My question is why are cars stopped for speeding on the roads to Aqaba or Jerash and not stopped in our own capital? The ordinary "speeder" might be one thing, but blatant racing, which is jeopardizing the lives of our citizens and disturbing the peace, is something that no one should have to put up with.

Please, Jordanian police, do something to eliminate this disgraceful and dangerous problem!

Karen L. Asfour

Shmeisani  
March 16, 1980.

## LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

U.S. dollar	305.00/307.00
U.K. sterling	669.30/673.30
West German mark	163.10/164.10
Swiss franc	172.60/173.60
French franc	70.00/70.40
Italian lire (for every 100)	34.90/35.10
Japanese yen (for every 100)	123.70/123.40
Dutch guilder	148.60/149.50
Swedish crown	69.70/70.10
Belgium franc	101.20/101.80

— From The Times,  
London, March 19.





# The Search for peace in Jerusalem: Failures of the past

**NOTE** -- The following are excerpts from a recent study by Lord Curzon entitled "The Future of Jerusalem, A Review of the City".

Curzon is famous as the architect of U.N. Security Council Resolution 181 of 1947, which he drafted while serving as Britain's representative at the United Nations, a post he occupied from 1946 to 1947.

The Times will be publishing the excerpts, in which Lord Curzon makes his own proposals for Jerusalem, in two consecutive issues of the newspaper.

Curzon was well acquainted with the problem of Jerusalem, having served for seven years as governor of Nablus. He also spent three years in Amman for three years.

Curzon has made at least two trips a year to the Middle East in writing and lecturing on the Middle East at Princeton, Georgetown universities.

natural capital of Arab Palestine.

King Hussein has said that "there can be no peace so long as the Israelis are in control of the whole of Jerusalem" and he has added:

In the framework of peace, if sovereignty over the Arab part of the City is returned, I see no reason why it should be a divided City: Jerusalem must be a city of all believers.

## THE FAILURES OF THE FORTIES

The fate of Jerusalem and of all Palestine was at stake in the confused and crowded years from 1947 to 1950.

Early in 1947 Britain declared its intention to abandon its task and to end the British Mandate over Palestine. On May 15, 1948 the British withdrew leaving Palestine in chaos, with mounting conflict between the neighbouring Arab states and the forces of the newly declared state of Israel.

It is not the purpose of this paper, which is devoted to the future of Jerusalem, to go back to tell the story of those years in which the United Nations was absorbed in hectic and futile debate while fighting dominated the scene and force decided the outcome. Sufficient to say that it provides a most striking example of the futility of stating international purposes without the means or the will to take action to carry them out on the ground. But the various proposals made in those years regarding the future of Palestine with particular reference to Jerusalem have some bearing on future possibilities, and it will be useful, therefore, to look back at the confused discussions and complicated propositions which emerged in the protracted deliberations of the United Nations in those critical years.

The main international aim was the division of Palestine into two areas, one Arab and one Jewish, with Jerusalem an international enclave under some kind of international control. From 1947 to 1950 United Nations proposals were directed to that international object.

It is consequently to the various proposals of that time regarding Jerusalem that I now wish to direct attention.

As far back as 1937 in the days of the mandate, the Peel Commission had recommended a sovereign Jewish state and a sovereign Arab state with a permanent British mandatory zone including Jerusalem, Bethlehem, and a narrow corridor to the sea at Jaffa.

A subsequent British commission (in 1938) proposed a larger Jewish enclave to include Ramallah and a wider corridor to the coast.

Later in 1945 the British Chief Justice recommended that the Walled City be placed under a British administrative council with the rest of Jerusalem divided into two autonomous boroughs, one Arab and one Jewish.

In April 1947, following the reference of the Palestine question to the United Nations by Britain, the General Assembly established the UN Special Committee on Palestine (UNSCOP) and the committee (which was specially charged "to give most careful consideration to the religious interests in Palestine of Islam, Judaism, and Christianity") submitted two reports. The majority report recommended an Arab State and a Jewish State, with Jerusalem under international trusteeship.

The city of Jerusalem was to include the "present Municipality of Jerusalem together with the surrounding villages and towns, the most eastern of which to be Abu Dis, the most southern Bethlehem, the most western Eln Karim, and the most northern Shu'fat."

The minority report recommended a federal state with Jerusalem as its capital. For purposes of local administration, Jerusalem should consist of two separate municipalities, one Arab (including "that part of the city within the walls") and one Jewish. The two municipalities would jointly provide for such common public services as sewage, fire protection, telephones, water supply, etc.

The majority report further recommended that Jerusalem should be demilitarised, "its neutrality shall be declared and preserved and no paramilitary formations, exercises, and activities... be permitted within its borders."

On the Nov. 29, 1947 the General Assembly, by a vote of 33 to 10, with ten abstentions, made recommendations on the lines proposed in the majority UNSCOP report providing for two independent states and "The City of Jerusalem shall be established as a corpus separatum under a special international regime and shall be administered by the United Nations." This purpose in regard to Jerusalem was repeatedly restated (e.g., in General Assembly Resolution 303 of Dec. 9, 1949).

The General Assembly also called for "a Statute of Jerusalem to be designed, in part, to protect and preserve the unique spiritual and religious interest located in the city of the three great monotheistic faiths throughout the world." This statute was drafted on April 21, 1948 (and somewhat amended in April 1950), and I shall turn to its detailed provisions presently.

I shall also refer to a Swedish proposal for a Statute providing for what has been called "functional internationalisation."

It is of interest to note that at this stage the Arabs opposed both the partition of Palestine and the internationalisation of Jerusalem, but the Jewish community of Palestine was reluctantly prepared to accept internationalisation of Jerusalem as the price for obtaining an independent Jewish state under the partition resolution.

These, then, were the proposals, involving a widely supported call for partition of Palestine with an international Jerusalem, which were occupying the United Nations up to the time that the withdrawal of the British led to the Arab-Israeli war of 1948.

As the last hour for the end of the mandate approached, the proceedings at the United Nations reached depths of hectic unreality. While futile debate in the General Assembly of the United Nations proceeded right up to and past the last minute, a vote for the temporary international administration for Jerusalem was defeated. The fate of Jerusalem, and Palestine too, was left to be decided not by resolutions or principles or justice but by force of arms.

As a final act of impotence, Mr. Harold Evans, a Philadelphia Quaker, was appointed as Municipal Commissioner of Jerusalem. His appointment had been agreed by both Jews and Arabs, but no provision was made for the commissioner to be either protected or supported, and he was in any event not prepared to take up his duties until fighting ceased (and his Quaker principles would not allow him to accept the protection of a military escort).

So Pablo de Azcarate, a Spanish UN official already in Jerusalem, was appointed as temporary commissioner for Jerusalem in Mr. Evans' place. He could proceed from his office to the Jewish headquarters in Jerusalem only by running a sniper gauntlet, and to the

Arab headquarters he had to proceed by foot at dusk on a goat track with a donkey to carry his papers.

No wonder he described his task as United Nations commissioner in Jerusalem as "a cruel farce."

The fierce fighting did not stop the talking.

Count Bernadotte was appointed as UN Mediator for Palestine and he reported, shortly before he was assassinated, in favour of "special and separate treatment" of Jerusalem. It was his view that Jerusalem should be placed under effective UN control with maximum feasible local autonomy for its Arab and Jewish communities, with full safeguards for the protection of the Holy Places and Sites and free access to them, and for religious freedom.

And while Israel and Jordan strengthened their armed hold in their separate areas of Jerusalem, the United Nations continued to debate and advocate the internationalisation of the city.

It is interesting to see how the main participants in the debate changed their positions. The Soviet Union, for instance, first advocated internationalisation of Jerusalem but later opposed it. The government of Israel by 1950 declared itself strongly opposed to the establishment of an international regime for the city of Jerusalem "but was prepared to accept without reservation an international regime for, or the international control of, the Holy Places of the City."

And the Arab States, with the notable exception of Jordan, also

altered their previous position and eventually adopted a resolution in favour of the internationalisation of Jerusalem.

With Israel declaring West Jerusalem as its capital and Jordan saying "it could not discuss any plan for internationalisation of Jerusalem," the U.N. still continued discussions of its aims for Jerusalem. A last-minute plan of the President of the Trusteeship Council for an Israeli zone, a Jordanian zone, and an international city under the United Nations was discussed without result, but proposals put forward by Belgium and Sweden were dropped and by the end of 1950 the United Nations had no more to say.

For the next 17 years Jerusalem was divided, the international endeavours had at least ceased.

Adlai Stevenson used to say, "Never blame the United Nations, lest we blame ourselves."

We look back at the pathetic failure at the United Nations to save Jerusalem and Palestine from a conflict which has brought so much bloodshed and suffering and threatens so much more. It was not the United Nations organisations that failed: it is the principal world powers which shamefully failed to back their proposals with working agreement and effective support, and failed so miserably to use in time the international instrument for peace.

Now, three decades later it is not violence and force and intimidation which can bring lasting peace by only a concerted and sustained international initiative.

## West Bank villagers go to court to halt expropriation

**OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, March 20 (R) --** Thirty-six Arab landowners from the Beit Hanina area in the Israeli-occupied West Bank petitioned the Israeli supreme court today against the expropriation of their land.

The petitioners said their land was seized by order of the Israeli military governor of Ramallah two months ago.

A strip 30 kms long and 100 metres wide was expropriated "for public purposes," according to the expropriation order.

A further order by the governor banned building on land 100 metres on either side of the strip expropriated.

The petitioners say the real reason for the expropriation was the government's intention to set up a Jewish settlement near Beit Hanina in contravention of previous supreme court rulings.

The court referred the case to a panel of three judges and summoned the attorney general to the next hearing to present the government's case. No date was set.

## TODAY'S WEATHER

The sky will be covered with medium and high clouds, with a probability of local scattered rain. Winds will be southeasterly moderate to fresh. In Aqaba, it will be dusty with a probability of scattered showers. Winds will be southerly moderate to fresh, and seas rough.

	Overnight	Daytime
Amman	10	17
Aqaba	14	24
Deserts	9	21
Jordan Valley	12	22



Journalists inspect the ruins of several houses in Karameh, which were destroyed as a result of the Israeli incursion on March 21, 1968.

## 12th anniversary of crucial battle at Karameh marked today

**AMMAN, March 20 (JT) --** Friday Jordan marks the twelfth anniversary of the battle at Karameh in which an invading Israeli armoured force, after crossing the Jordan River, was defeated and forced to retreat after suffering heavy casualties.

The occasion is particularly significant because it not only was the first Arab victory over Israel after 1967, but it also destroyed the myth of the invincibility of the Israeli army. The Israeli force, estimated at several armoured battalions with air support, was defeated in intense combat with the Jordanian army and Palestinian commandos fighting side by side. Israel asked for a ceasefire, but Jordan refused and the invading force was compelled to withdraw under fire.

The main battle took place around the town of Karameh, situated just east of the Jordan River and about 15 kilometres north of the Dead Sea.

The word *Karameh* means dignity or honour. His Majesty King

Hussein said at the time: "This is our land. Here we stand, to live with dignity or to perish. We shall do our utmost, we shall sacrifice our lives in defence of our honour, our nation, our land and our rights; we have no other choice. This choice we are resolved to pursue."

A commentary issued by the Jordan News Agency for the occasion said today that the battle of Karameh restored to the Arab citizen his confidence in the Arab armed forces and their ability to

achieve victory. It said Karameh was probably the starting point in the preparation for the Ramadan war, which took place in 1973.

On the 12th anniversary of this battle the Jordanian armed forces will hold a special ceremony near the site of the battle and at the martyrs' monument at Karameh in commemoration of those who fell in the battle. Attending will be the Commander-in-Chief of the Jordanian armed forces, Lt. Gen. Shari' Zaid bin Shaker, and other high-ranking army officers.

## THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN JORDAN VALLEY AUTHORITY ANNOUNCEMENT

The Jordan Valley authority announces to all drilling contractors who have picked up or requested copies of the tender document for the Jordan valley water well drilling programme that:

1. The deadline for receipt of bids is extended to 12.p.m. Saturday, April 12, 1980.
2. An addendum No. 2 to the tender document has been prepared in addition to addendum No. 1. Addendum No. 2 can be obtained from the office of the Jordan Valley Authority at the Third Circle in Jabat Amman/Hydrology and Ground Water Division.

**Omar Abdulla Dukhgan**  
President

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Please contact Tel. 55192

## Registration For FRENCH LANGUAGE COURSES

All levels, for second term 1980 will take place from Wednesday March 19 to Saturday, March 22; and from Monday, March 31 to Saturday, April 5.



## Basketball roundup

**NEW YORK, March 20 (AP)** -- The injury-riddled Washington Bullets are slowly losing hope for a National Basketball Association playoff berth. Their 109-93 loss to Atlanta yesterday, coupled with Houston's 139-113 shellacking of New York, dropped Washington 2½ games behind the Rockets in the chase for the final berth in the Eastern Conference. The Bullets have seven games to play and Houston has six.

The Bullets couldn't take advantage of a frigid first period, when Atlanta shot a dismal 18 per cent from the field. The Hawks trailed by 14 points in the second quarter, then got hot and buried Washington behind Eddie Johnson's 29 points and Tree Rollins' 18 rebounds. Elvin Hayes led the bullets with 25 points.

**Rockets 139, Knicks 113:** Houston hit 19 of 20 shots in the second period -- the first 19 before Rudy Tomjanovich missed a three-pointer in the closing minute -- and Rode Calvin Murphy's season-high 38 points put the Knicks. Murphy got 15 of his points as Houston erupted for 47 in the third quarter to take an unbeatable 111-77 lead into the final period.

**Jazz 103, Bulls 100:** Utah was even colder than the Hawks before getting things together and turning back the Bulls. The Jazz fell behind 15-0 after half of the first period and didn't take the lead until Don "Duck" Williams stole a pair of inbound passes in the fourth period scored each time for a 92-88 lead.

**Spurs 105, 76ers 99:** Thirty-three points by San Antonio's George Gervin offset 33 by Philadelphia's Julius Erving and the Spurs, with Larry Kenon adding 24 points, topped the 76ers.

The Spurs remain second in the Central Division, one game ahead of Houston. The 76ers are three behind Boston in the Atlantic Division.

**Pacers 125, Nets 122:** Twenty-four points by centre James Edwards and a career-high 23 by reserve guard Joe Hassett enabled the Pacers to shake off a New Jersey rally and beat the Nets. Indiana saw a 10-point lead in the second period turn into a two-point deficit starting the fourth quarter. But successive baskets by Hassett, Edwards and George McGinnis put Indiana comfortably ahead with nine minutes to play. Ed Jordan had 24 points for the Nets.

**Suns 112, Lakers 108:** Paul Westphal's 30 points, two of them

crucial free throws with seven seconds to play, enabled the Suns to match a club record with their 50th victory of the season.

Phoenix, at 50-26, is third in the Pacific Division, 4½ games behind the 55-22 Lakers, who got 29 points from Kareem Abdul-Jabbar. The Lakers' centre got a field goal and free throw to out the Suns' lead to 110-108 before Westphal locked things up. Jamaal Wilkes added 19 points for Los Angeles -- just two of them in the second half.

**Blazers 113, Warriors 113:** Billy Ray Bates scored 22 points -- eight in the fourth quarter and eight in overtime -- in Portland's victory over the Warriors that put the Trail Blazers fourth in the Pacific Division, ahead of San Diego in the battle for the final Western Conference playoff berth.

Clifford Ray's basket with five seconds remaining tied it 102-102 and forced overtime. But Bates got the first basket in the extra period and the Trail Blazers never trailed after that, handing Golden State its eighth loss in eight overtime games. Phil Smith's 28 points led the losers.

**Bucks 108, Sonics 106:** Bob Lanier, who scored 23 points to match Marques Johnson for team honours, scored a pair of field goals and blocked Paul Silas' shot with 1:20 to play to help the Bucks beat Seattle. Gus Williams of the Sonics led all scorers with 39 points.

## Forest firmly in European Cup semi-finals

**LONDON, March 20, (R)** -- Nottingham Forest, with three first half goals, gave notice that the European Soccer Cup will not

easily be prised away from them as they rescued in East Berlin last night a quarter-final march they seemed to have squandered in England two weeks ago.

Forest are joined in the draw for the semifinals on Saturday by two past winners, Real Madrid (six times) and Ajax Amsterdam (three) plus West German champions, Hamburg.

Ajax, with Dutch world cup captain Ruud Krol in superb form, had a 4-0 win over Strasbourg, of France, but the other survivors had little to spare.

Nottingham's 3-1 win left them 3-2 ahead overall, the margin by which Real Madrid knocked out Celtic in the only match which paired previous winners. The Scots' 2-0 lead began to melt when Carlos Santillana scored on the stroke of half-time. West German star Uli Stielike soon made it 2-2 and there it stayed till Juanito headed the winner five minutes from time.

Hamburg had an even closer call in Yugoslavia where Hajduk Split beat them 3-2. Hajduk's Primorac scored the winning goal but earlier hit a penalty straight at goalkeeper Kargus. So with the aggregate 3-3 Hamburg squeezed through on the away-goal rule.

## Korchnoi leads in chess championship

**VELDEN, Austria March 20 (AP)** -- Chess ace Korchnoi and Petrossian yesterday night played their sixth game of the current quarterfinals round of the world chess championships to a tie. Korchnoi leads former Soviet world champion Petrossian 3.5 to 2.5.

## Iran nationalises foreign trade

**TEHRAN, March 20 (R)** -- New trade regulations announced by the Iranian government could bring great changes in the country's commercial system and have important political implications, diplomats and economic experts said today.

The measures disclosed yesterday by Commerce Minister Reza Sadr gave the government control of all imports and allow it to fix their selling prices.

Diplomats said the measures reflected President Abol Hassan Bani-Sadr's aim at creating an economically independent state, increasing domestic output and cutting dependence on imports. They would also help in the fight against profiteering and inflation.

But the effect on merchants in the Tehran bazaar, centre for much of Iran's trade, remains unclear and the experts said it was hard to see much scope for private businessmen if the new rules were fully and quickly implemented. Merchants will still be able to seek out foreign suppliers, but all goods will have to be imported through state centres. The merchants will be able to clear goods through customs with authorisation from a state centre. But they will have to hand over between 30 per cent and 50 per cent of the merchandise to the centres which will sell them through government cooperatives.

The system was announced on the eve of the Persian new year and the reaction of merchants will not be known until the bazaar reopens next Wednesday. The bazaar, which operates from a large section of mosque-owned land in South Tehran, is an influential and very conservative body which has traditionally backed the Islamic clergy. It finances a vast majority of private sector industry and commerce.

The economic experts said it has so far remained relatively untouched by revolutionary measures such as the abolition of interest rates announced last year but may resent what it sees as "un-Islamic" government interference in commercial affairs. Bazaar merchants played a vital role in the creation of last year's revolution and their reaction to the latest measures will be vital.

Some diplomats say the immediate effect of the system could be to halt new private sector imports until the situation becomes clearer. They added, however, that in the longer run it could simply become an extra layer of bureaucratic interference without fundamentally changing the highly resilient traditional system.

# AMMAN MARKET PLACE

## RESTAURANTS

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## Schmidt urges summit talks with E. Germany

BONN, March 20 (AP) — West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt urged East German Communist leader Erich Honecker today to agree to early summit talks in an effort to curb damage from the Afghan crisis to detente in Europe.

He told the Bonn parliament that the two countries must prevent a confrontation on German territory at a dangerous time in world affairs.

Plans for a summit in East Germany early this year were postponed following the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, but Mr. Schmidt said today he now felt the talks should be held as soon as possible.

"No other people has a greater interest in a policy of equilibrium and detente than the Germans, who have to live in two states," he said.

Mr. Schmidt's offer, if taken up soon in East Berlin, could lead to the first East-West summit since the Soviet intervention began late last year.

Such a meeting would provide an early test of the chances for survival of detente, and give Mr.



Helmut Schmidt  
Schmidt an opportunity for a display of statesmanship in an election year.  
East Germany has supported

Moscow during the crisis over Afghanistan while at the same time sending out signals that it shares Bonn's concern for detente.

Mr. Honecker gave a further such indication during talks with a West German Communist leader in East Berlin yesterday on the eve of the West German chancellor's "state of the nation" speech.

While Mr. Honecker warned Bonn against being swayed by U.S. foreign policy, Bonn's Conservative opposition today deplored what was portrayed as a lack of West German commitment to the U.S. during the crisis.

Bavarian Conservative leader Franz Josef Strauss, who will challenge Mr. Schmidt for the chancellorship in October, said Moscow was intent on driving a wedge between Washington and Western Europe.

But instead of stressing transatlantic ties at such a time, the Bonn government was laying the emphasis on differences between American and European interests, he complained.

Mr. Strauss also attacked a joint Franco-West German statement last February, which the chancellor had recalled in his speech, over its warning that detente could not withstand another setback like the Soviet intervention.

He declared this was like saying to Moscow: "You are welcome to stay in Afghanistan, there will be no resulting change in the policy of detente."

Meanwhile, Mr. Schmidt offered today to cooperate with the new Zimbabwe Government of Premier Robert Mugabe and praised Britain for arranging the peaceful power transfer.

In a speech to parliament, Mr. Schmidt said the election of a new government in Zimbabwe would serve as a major factor in bringing stability to Africa.

## Spring howls into Europe

LONDON, March 20 (AP) — After an unusually mild winter, spring howled into Europe today, spreading snow from Moscow to Paris and bringing fur coats back out of closets.

"Springtime in Siberia," a spokesman for Britain's Royal Automobile Club said, waxing poetical about conditions in northern England. He reported "spring flowers being crushed by inches of snow and ice, spring lambs being frozen by icy blasts and roads being turned into ice rinks overnight."

Strikes added to the misery of winter's hangover in the Netherlands and Denmark.

Dutch protesters against government wage curbs marked the first day of spring on the European calendar with a widespread 24-hour strike that idled buses and trolleys and snarled train schedules, forcing people to find other ways to get to work through bright weather just above freezing.

A strike by Danish oil depot workers meant thousands of people in Copenhagen were without heat as a chill east wind drove outdoor temperatures below freezing.

Snowdrifts blocked 18 major roads in northwest England, and blizzards in Wales hampered the search for a 26-year-old soldier believed to have perished during a night navigation exercise in the mountains.

Parisians were especially miffed about spring's cold entrance because yesterday had been the very first promise of warmth, with windows flying open to the sunshine. Today it was snow, with a midday high of 1.5 degrees centigrade.

Prague awakened to a cover of new snow and workers shivered in delayed buses or sloshed their way to the office through puddles of slush.

But there was cheer in some parts of neighbouring Austria. A new coating of white in the mountains assured Easter vacation skiers all would be smooth downhill.

## Britain gives English Channel tunnel plan conditional approval

LONDON, March 20 (R) — Britain yesterday gave the go-ahead for a tunnel link to the rest of Europe if it was paid for by private investment.

Transport Minister Norman Fowler told Parliament that the British Government was not prepared to fund drilling of a tunnel under the 23-mile-wide channel between England and France.

"However if a scheme is commercially sound, I see no reason why private risk capital should not be available," Mr. Fowler added.

This conditional approval for the scheme, first thought of by Napoleon in 1802, edged it closer to being built after many abortive attempts.

The Labour government in 1974 vetoed a tunnel under what has become the world's busiest waterway because its estimated cost of £2,000 million was too high.

The project, drawn up by British and French railways, has since been scaled down and its present estimated cost is about £800 million.

The Conservative government, elected on a platform of encouraging private enterprise, made it clear yesterday that like its predecessor, it was not prepared to put in public money.

The two railways are still working on their latest scheme, which envisages one main tunnel through which trains would run backwards and forwards at 120 kilometres an hour to provide a four-and-a-half hour service between London and Paris.

The finalised proposal will be put forward about July and Mr.

Fowler told Parliament that if the details were right, "then clearly there is a very good opportunity and prospect that this tunnel can go ahead."

He made no reference to the various schemes for bridges which have been put forward in the past few years.

Economists have estimated that a tunnel would yield a return of 12 to 16 per cent on freight, fares and motorail (vehicles on trains) traffic in its first year of operation.

This sort of return is expected to attract private investors seeking a guaranteed yield from those keen to turn from the costly and irritating journey by sea.

The European Common Market Commission, striving to improve transport links between the nine member countries, has discussed the possibility of providing up to one-fifth the cost of any project it considers feasible.

## Irate Italian magistrates protest recent murders

ROME, March 20 (R) — Angry Italian magistrates suspended court sessions and held an unprecedented protest meeting here today over the murder of three of their colleagues this week by far-left urban guerrillas.

At the same time, President Sandro Pertini conferred on the guerrillas' war against the state with outgoing Premier Francesco Cossiga, who resigned last night but stayed on in a caretaker role, and with police chiefs and other officials.

President Pertini also sought a solution to Italy's latest political crisis in talks with former presidents Giuseppe Saragat and Giovanni Leone. Senate President Amintore Fanfani and Chamber of Deputies speaker Nilde Jotti.

The 83-year-old president would meet party leaders tomorrow, and on Saturday or Monday he would ask a prominent politician — possibly Mr. Cossiga — to try to form a new government, sources close to Mr. Pertini said.

After the murders of three of their colleagues this week in Salerno, Rome and Milan, magistrates in Rome suspended court sessions today and held a noisy meeting with Attorney-General Giovanni De Matteo. Some

demanding that they should "occupy" the Palace of Justice until the government agreed to protect them properly.

In Milan, magistrates convened a similar meeting for this afternoon and at least one section of the courts was closed down during the morning session in a gesture of protest.

In one Milan court, public prosecutor Gino Alma appealed "to all my colleagues to unite and not allow terrorism to disrupt our institutions."



Sandro Pertini

## TASS denies reports of germ warfare accident

MOSCOW, March 20 (AP) — The Soviet news agency TASS today sharply denied American reports of a possible biological warfare accident in the Ural Mountains.

But if left open the possibility that a natural epidemic might have occurred which was misinterpreted in Washington.

The U.S. State Department said yesterday it believes there were "a substantial number of fatalities, perhaps running into the hundreds," in the alleged Soviet biological warfare accident near the Ural city of Sverdlovsk last April.

One Washington official said the outbreak may have been anthrax, a potentially fatal disease for cattle and humans carried by bacteria.

But the deputy chief physician of the central hospital in Sverdlovsk told the Associated Press today by telephone there had been no outbreaks of anthrax or any other major disease at the time.

In London, the Financial Times newspaper reported today that a Sverdlovsk newspaper, Vecherny Sverdlovsk, carried warnings to residents last spring about "Siberian ulcer," a Russian term for anthrax.

The TASS report today made no specific reference to Sverdlovsk, an industrial city closed to foreigners. But it said: "Everyone who has even the slightest knowledge of medicine knows that hotbeds of epidemics arise from time to time in various parts of the world."

"And if outbreaks of cholera, plague, typhus or foot-and-mouth disease, registered in those regions of the world which potentially could become ranges for Western tests of mass annihilation, were each time attributed to 'incidents'... then more than enough

evidence could be collected of NATO preparations for bacteriological warfare."

TASS depicted the press reports of a bacteriological warfare accident as a ruse by the Pentagon to ask for "more billions for the manufacture of bacteriological weapons."

"There have been reports that the Pentagon more than once conducted monstrous experiments with such weapons on the people of New York, San Francisco and Key West, who did not suspect anything."

The U.S. allegations of an accident in the Urals comes on the heels of claims that chemical weapons were used against rebels in Afghanistan and against Kampuchean troops before that. The Soviet have consistently denied possessing, storing or using any such weapons.

## ME oil producing nations expected to nearly double trade surplus, says UNCTAD report

GENEVA, March 20 (R) — Middle East oil producing countries are expected to nearly double their total trade surplus this year while major industrial nations more than double their trade deficit, a United Nations agency said yesterday.

The U.N. Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) said in a report prepared for its executive board meeting here that the oil-exporting nations' trade surplus, totalling \$75.8 billion in 1979, would go up to \$130.1 billion this year.

The UNCTAD secretariat made its calculations by setting petroleum prices against the average export prices of manufactures in major industrial nations.

It said the 24 member countries

## World News Briefs

BARCELONA, March 20 (AP) — Spain's Catalans voted for their first home rule parliament in 41 years today with the Socialists favoured to come out on top but without enough votes to set up a majority government. Election officials reported that peaceful balloting for the 135-seat parliament got underway in crisp, clear weather. Final results were not expected until Friday. The election of a regional parliament to set up an autonomous government was the nation's second this month and carried national implications in the outcome for Centrist Premier Adolfo Suarez. Mr. Suarez suffered a defeat in Basque parliamentary elections March 9 by getting only six of the Basque assembly's 60 seats. Polls for Catalonia showed Socialists with 24 per cent, followed by moderate nationalists with 24 per cent, the Communists with 20 and Mr. Suarez's Centrists with 11.6 per cent.

LONDON, March 20 (R) — Ethiopia denies allegations that its forces strafed and bombed towns and villages in Somalia last weekend, a statement issued by the Ethiopian embassy in London said today. Somalia made the accusation in a protest note sent on Monday to the United Nations and the Organisation of African Unity. It said that at least eight people were killed and none wounded in air attacks. But the Ethiopian statement today said it categorically dismissed the allegation. The guerrilla Western Somali Liberation Front is attempting to gain control of the ethnically Somali Ogaden region of south-eastern Ethiopia.

PEKING, March 20 (R) — China has ample deposits of uranium to justify the building of nuclear power stations, a top Chinese nuclear physicist said yesterday. The New China News Agency said Mr. Jiang Shengjie, who is also a vice-minister of the department responsible for nuclear construction, appealed to delegates at a scientific conference to support a national investigation into the potential of nuclear energy. Mr. Jiang pointed out that 60 per cent of China's coal deposits were in north China and 70 per cent of its potential hydroelectric power sources in the southwest, leaving important industrial and population centres in the east, south and northeast with very little coal and water power. "The building of nuclear power stations is the most realistic solution," he added. China, which has developed its own atomic weapons including hydrogen bombs, has not yet built commercial nuclear power stations.

TOKYO, March 20 (AP) — Japan will cooperate with Panama in studying the feasibility of building a second canal linking the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans across the Central American nation, several Japanese newspapers reported today. The papers said Japan has drafted an outline for a 61-mile canal that would be located about nine miles west of the existing waterway. The plan calls for the new canal to handle vessels up to 300,000 tons and be navigable in five to six hours, compared to the 66-year-old canal which is limited to ships under 40,000 tons and takes longer to transit because of its intricate lock-gate system.

LONDON, March 20 (AP) — The world's rarest postage stamp, a dark red, dirty-looking scrap of paper, went on show in London yesterday before going to auction in New York next month. Mr. Irwin Weinberg said he paid \$284,000 for it at auction in 1970 as an anti-inflation hedge and expects it to sell this time for "a lot more." London stamp dealers Stanley Gibbons International Ltd., who are showing it here, said it could sell for anything up to \$1 million "or more." "It is the Mona Lisa of stamps," said Gibbons' Director Col. Whitehead. "Nobody can forecast the auction price. The more bidders there are, the higher the price will be." The famous octagonal bit of paper, 31 millimetres wide, cost one cent in 1856 when it was printed in sheets of 12 in Georgetown, British Guiana. Nobody knows how many were printed and this is the only one known to have survived.

## Caution: Boring work may be health hazard

LONDON, March 20 (AP) — Do you have enough to do at work? If not, a British psychologist says, it may be hazardous to your health. Dr. Peter Warr of the Medical Research Council has found that boring, dead-end or unimportant jobs can be as stressful for employees as those which are over-loaded with responsibility.

Dr. Warr calls it "deprivation strain." He says the problem affects mostly blue-collar workers, although anyone who suffers from a lack of challenge at work is vulnerable.

"Deprivation strain is showing signs of increase," Dr. Warr warned. "We have found that employees who have relatively meaningless jobs are significantly more likely to be potential psychiatric cases."

If this trend continues, Dr. Warr asked, "may we yet see government health warnings in the job vacancy columns?"

The research results of Dr. Warr's social and applied psychology unit at the University of Sheffield appeared in the latest issue of a British journal for general practitioners.

Dr. Warr told the Associated Press that advances in technology have made many jobs more routine and less demanding. At the same time, businesses are sometimes forced by union pressure to keep employees on their payroll though there is nothing for them to do.

His advice to anyone whose job is a breeze? Look elsewhere.

"Paid inactivity can seem attractive initially, but more and more employees are feeling locked into this rather surprising form of deprivation and are seeking help," Dr. Warr explained.

After all, most people are introduced and described to others in terms of their job title. Having the job and the title but not the work can gnaw at a conventional worker's self-esteem.

Dr. Warr says you may soon suffer from "deprivation strain" if:

- Your job lacks variety.
- You go home feeling as if you didn't accomplish a thing.
- Your work has no impact on other people's lives.
- You have no freedom to make choices on the job.
- You know the chances of getting ahead are zero.

Dr. Warr and his team of 20 gave out questionnaires to 1,500 British workers, most of them blue-collar labourers toiling in factories, construction work or similar jobs. They found what Dr. Warr called "a clear statistical parallel" between the amount of challenge employees have at work and their image of themselves.

The symptoms of "deprivation strain" come in different forms. Most of the time workers get depressed, feel anxious, lose interest in the world around them and can't cope with even simple problems.

Dr. Warr noted that doctors often don't recognise the same signs of stress in their working-class patients which they would expect to find in white-collar colleagues who have "more on their minds."

Deprivation strain, he told doctors, is "less obvious" than the stress felt by over-taxed executives or accountants. But it is just as dangerous and can lead to mental breakdowns or heart attacks.

Employers, Dr. Warr said, should be urged to make changes which would improve the quality of working life in their firms.

## Italy's 1st sperm bank is for 'ordinary folks'

MILAN, Italy, March 20 (AP) — Italy has opened its first sperm bank, but this one is for the ordinary folks — quite unlike Mr. Robert Graham's exclusive bank in the United States specialising in sperm from Nobel prize winners.

"Health is the only criterion" for a donor, says Dr. Leonardo Formigli, who reports a brisk business in the first two months of his sperm bank here. Donors are between 20 and 35 — "the best age for producing good-quality sperm," Dr. Formigli said. Donors are paid \$40 to \$50.

The sperm is chilled to minus 196 degrees centigrade and can be safely stored for years, Dr. Formigli says.

He says Mr. Graham's bank makes no sense to him because "there is no guarantee that sperm from tired old men would produce brilliant kids." Mr. Graham's bank also makes sperm available only to highly intelligent women, in the belief that the offspring are more likely to be above-average in intelligence.

In Milan, the stored sperm is available to women whose husbands are sterile and to unmarried women seeking children. Dr. Formigli describes artificial insemination as "simple and inexpensive."

The identity of the donor is not disclosed to the woman, and the donor is never told about any conceptions resulting from his sperm. Sperm is administered twice, 24 hours before and at the estimated time of ovulation. "If the woman is healthy, pregnancy is almost certain," Dr. Formigli says.

The bank's opening has not elicited any comment from the Vatican, but local church circles have informally expressed opposition on ethical grounds.

By Leonard Santorelli

## SYDNEY--Papua New Guinea has entered uncertain political waters with the parliamentary defeat of Mr. Michael Somare, the master strategist who has led the country since independence five years ago.

Mr. Somare, 43, the dominant political force in the South Pacific nation since Australia ended its colonial rule, was beaten 57 to 49 in a shock vote of no confidence in parliament.

The removal, for the time being at least, of the prime minister credited with forging a united Papua New Guinea from its 700 disparate tribal groups has profound implications for the nation's future.

He hands over to the opposition leader, wealthy ex-businessman Sir Julius Chan, a nation of three million people, rich in minerals and with a reputation for political maturity envied by many developing countries.

But the big question is whether a period of political instability is in store for Papua New Guinea without Mr. Somare, whose tactical skills in parliament enabled him to keep a firm rein on government.

The soft-spoken Sir Julius, 40, was backed by no less than five opposition factions in unseating Mr. Somare and he must now maintain cohesion among this diverse group if he is to take on the

problems of his young nation.

Splitting appearing in Sir Julius' new government — his supporters were united chiefly in a desire to get rid of Mr. Somare — would tie his hands in coping with the problems of tribalism and separatism which have reappeared in the last 12 months.

Australians do not underestimate the difficulties facing the government of Papua New Guinea. At the time of independence in 1975, much of its tribal population did not even grasp the concept of nationhood.

Outside the cities, the people were split into thousands of warring tribes by thick jungle and the island's mountainous spine.

The main weakness of the fledgling nation came from secessionist movements, including those on the smaller island of Bougainville and on coastal Papua.

Mr. Somare clung to his vision of a united Papua New Guinea and managed to defuse the separatist challenge by giving the movements' key leaders cabinet jobs and according a degree of autonomy to the regions.

The deft political footwork succeeded in holding the country together without resort to force. Papua New Guinea, rich in commodities like copper, coffee, and cocoa, also began taking strides towards economic self-sufficiency.

Most of the credit for the Papua New Guinea success story went to Mr. Somare. But in recent months the political tide slowly turned against him and few could have realised the end was near.

Things started to go wrong last year when Justice Minister Mrs.

Nahua Rooney was jailed for contempt of court for her moves in a deportation case and Mr. Somare released her after only one night in jail.

A bruising confrontation between the government and the judiciary over their respective powers ensued. Four judges resigned and prisoners rioted throughout the country.

Mr. Somare was criticised for being imperious in his handling of the dispute. His failure to seek a compromise with the court was seen as a reflection of the frictions within his own coalition government.

In spite of his own popularity, Mr. Somare's Pangu Party had always needed the support of another party to remain in power. But his coalition partners, the United Party, complained that he rarely consulted them and relied too much on advisers.

The coalition finally crumbled in January when a faction of the United Party, disgruntled over a cabinet reshuffle, bolted to the opposition benches, setting the stage for Mr. Somare's downfall in the no confidence vote.

It was ironic that Sir Julius Chan led the revolt because it was Sir Julius and his People's Progress Party who had given Mr. Somare the numbers to form his administration at independence.

Although still close friends, the two men fell out politically over Mr. Somare's proposed ban on government leaders being involved in business. The proposal was dropped, but Sir Julius quit the coalition in 1978, saying he was never consulted.

The two men differ a great deal. Mr. Somare, an ex-school teacher

and journalist, is a man of vision, mercurial, clever, easy-going with roots in the country's tribal system.

Sir Julius, charming, always smartly dressed, is a cool professional with a reputation as a skilled financial manager. He built up a prosperous shipping business before entering politics.

His accession in the first change of government for Papua New Guinea heralds a new era in its politics. Sir Julius faces many difficulties, not the least of which is the formidable presence of his predecessor in opposition.

Another problem is that Sir Julius is of mixed Chinese and Papuan New Guinea ancestry, unlike Mr. Somare who came from a large tribe in the country's highlands.

Sir Julius' mixed racial origin has been a political handicap in a period of black nationalism. Many will probably continue to be suspicious of his Chinese links.

This will not help his main task of preventing the fragmentation of the country into various regions based on tribal loyalties or separatist leanings.

"Has Papua New Guinea become a single nation yet? That's the big question that we'll see answered," said a sympathetic Australian Government official. "The system stood the shock of the change of government, now we'll see if it can survive."

One indication that Papua New Guinea's old tribal and separatist forces are not spent came last year when hundreds of Papuan separatists stormed Parliament House in Port Moresby.

And more than 40 people were killed, 260 injured and the

economy of the highlands, country's rich coffee-growers, threatened in an upsurge of tribal fighting last July.

In tackling these threats, Julius cannot afford to neglect loose alliances of political groups keeping his own party power. It could easily cost him.

Nothing is certain in politics and this is especially true in Papua New Guinea where the constant shifting sands of parliamentary allegiance would puzzle outsiders used to strict party discipline.

With the opposition, led by former Mr. Somare, waiting pounce should the government run into trouble, there are so fears that the country may be for a period of parliamentary inability.

But for the next few months, Julius can look forward to a honeymoon period. Few drastic changes in policies are expected.

His statements in opposition suggest that Sir Julius may encourage more overseas investment and opt for a faster economic growth rate for Papua New Guinea.

This could be helped along by the Somare government's approval, shortly before the downfall of an Australian European project to develop giant gold and copper mine.

Sir Julius said after taking of that Papua New Guinea's "first approach in foreign policy was vague." "I think we will establish and re-emphasise foreign policy such a manner that we choose friends," he said.

REUTERS